THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) While the provisional estimate of exports during 1994-95 from units under the EOU Scheme were Rs. 4500 crores, no target is laid down by the Government for exports from these units.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Child Labourers in the Country

*10. SHRI V. RAJAN CHELLAPPA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of child labourers is increasing in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to bring forward a Bill ensuring minimum wages for these child labourers;

(c) whether the Government propose to introduce compulsory education for these child labourers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (d) Authentic figures on child labour are generated during decennial census. According to 1981 census, the number of working children was 13.6 million. In the 43rd round of National Sample Survey conducted in 1987-88, the figure of child labour has been estimated to be 17.02 millions. The data on child labour as per 1991 census has not yet been released.

As employment of child labour is prohibited in hazardous employments and processes and is discouraged in non-hazardous ones, Government do not propose to have separate minimum wages for child labour.

Already many States have laws for compulsory primary education including for child-workers. The Government are also implementing development programmes for universalisation of elementary education. Further, provision of education, both non-formal and vocational, is one of the important inputs in the child labour elimination programme. A major activity undertaken under the National Child Labour Projects (NCLP) Scheme of the Ministry of Labour is establishment of special schools for the provisions of basic needs like non-formal education, vocational training, supplementary nutrition etc. to the children withdrawn from employment. Twelve such projects are under implementation in 8 States covering a total of approximately 16,000 children. During the current year, 63 additional proposals from 10 States have been cleared under NCLP covering a total of 1.20 lakh children.

Production of washed coal in CIL

*11. SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the washed coal production of the washeries of subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd. has stagnated or shown a decline over the years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the capacity utilisation of such washeries is low;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor, steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the performance of existing washeries and results thereof; and

(d) what has been the washery-wise production of coal and their capacity utilisation during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Main reasons for under utilisation of the capacity of existing washeries are as under:

(i) Most of the washeries are old and are designed to process better quality coals. Due to depletion of these reserves over the years, the ash content in the raw coal feed has increased affecting the performance of washeries considerably.

(ii) Inadequate raw coal feed to washeries.

(iii) Frequent Power failures.

Major steps taken to augment indigenous availability of coking coal, *inter-alia*, include:-

(i) Increasing raw coking coal availability by reorganising existing mines and development of new mines.

(ii) Modification of the existing coking coal washeries to improve the capacity utilisation as well as the quality of washed coking coal.

(iii) Increasing raw coal feed to washeries by supplying low volatile medium coking coals of suitable quality.

(iv) Early commissioning of two new washeries under construction at Madhuband (BCCL) and Kedla (CCL) for increasing the existing washing capacity.

(d) Details of washery-wise production of coal and their capacity utilisation (1992-93 to 94-95).

Washery	Washed coal production (mt)			Capacity Utilisation (%)		
	1994-95	93-94	92-93	1994-95	93-94	92-93
Durga I & II	1.11	1.14	1.03	61.53	62.80	58.90
Bhojudih	1.01	0.98	0.94	92.66	88.40	87.60
Patherdin	0.62	0.52	0.51	62.67	61.80	59.40
Lodna	0.19	0.20	0.19	85.10	87.50	57.50
Sudamdih	0.46	0.34	0.43	50.90	40.50	43.00
Borora	0.13	0.12	0.13	81.48	78.60	66.70
Moonidih	0.54	0.51	0.46	53.93	52.30	45.50
Mohuda	0.24	0.26	0.28	52.92	57.10	63.50
Kargali	1.05	1.35	1.39	80.77	91.20	93.00
Kathara	0.78	0.82	0.88	58.17	60.70	64.00
Swang	0.60	0.70	0.69	130.93	131.90	141.30
Gidi	0.92	0.96	0.95	85.90	89.50	88.00
Rajrappa	0.90	0.97	1.01	56.63	56.80	58.00
Nandan WCL	0.39	0.37	0.37	57.08	51.40	50.50

गुजरात की विद्युत परियोजनाओं द्वारा कोयले की मांग

*12. **श्री राजूभाई ए॰ परमार:** क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या गुजरात सरकार ने अपनी प्रमुख विद्युत परियोजनाओं में इस्तेमाल के लिए कोयले की आपूर्ति की मांग की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कोयले की खपत की उसकी वार्षिक मांग कितनी है; और

(ग) विद्युत परियोजनाओं की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

कोयला मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदीश टाइटलर) : (क) से (ग) विद्युत परियोजनाओं के लिए कोयले की मांग राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त नहीं होती है। इसका मूल्यांकन केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण के साथ परामर्श करके योजना आयोग द्वारा अनुमोदित समग्र रूप में क्षेत्रीय आंकड़ों के अंदर ही किया जाता है। तदनुसार गुजरात राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड के 4 तापीय विद्युत गृहों की वर्ष 1995-96 के लिए मांग का 12.19 मिलियन टन मूल्यांकन किया गया है।

कोयला कंपनी गुजरात राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड के स्वामित्वाधीन विद्युत गृहों को इस गुणवत्ता वाले कोयले की आपूर्ति किए जाने के संबंध में पुरजोर प्रयास कर रही है, जोकि उत्पादन, परिवहन, कोयले की आपूर्ति के लिए